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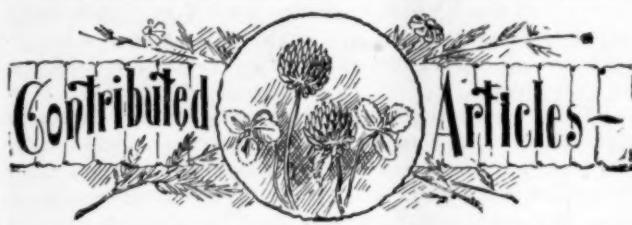
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Bee-Paralysis Carried by the Queens.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

In Dr. C. C. Miller's department on page 361, is a question which suggests the heading, "Perhaps Bee-Paralysis." In getting queens from many different breeders I have run across one case of bee-paralysis. The queen came from Ohio. I liked the appearance of the queen and her workers, and altho I saw many dead bees in front of the hive I did not pay any particular attention to the cause until after rearing some five queens from her, and losing them all within a short time after they commenced producing eggs; and one of those queens was hatcht in my observation hive, so I had a grand chance to observe her actions until she swelled up and died with bee-paralysis. I was looking at her when she gave her last kick. I got rid of the disease entirely by introducing healthy queens from healthy colonies.

Now for my reasons: You will understand that I have dabbled in fancy poultry and pigeons; have been all through the mill, with canker, swelled head, etc., and for the past five years I have had no more of it. I have taught the cure to others, and they do not have it now. It used to be a terrible pest here, and is yet with some breeders. We had any quantity of "sure cures," and still the mortality was two-thirds of all the chicks hatcht in many yards. I paid \$5.00 for a sitting of eggs from a fancier that had swept the premiums at nearly all the fairs in the State. I had a good hatch, but one egg had a full-grown chick in the shell, and I helpt it out with as beautiful and perfect a swelled head as I ever saw. The others all died with swelled head, except two, and from those two I always reared swelled heads to my heart's content.

I obtained a pair of white fantails from Indiana, also a pair of nuns from Santa Barbara. From neither of those pairs did I ever rear a pigeon, altho I experimented with them for two years. I would hatch their eggs under good, healthy, common pigeons, yet all died with canker from a few days to three weeks old.

Mr. F. M. Gilbert—the great white fantail pigeon breeder in the United States—had the same experience with canker in his pigeon loft. The conclusion is with poultry, pigeons, etc., that the disease is transmitted in the egg. The cure is, never

breed from diseased fowls, altho they may have apparently been cured. The disease is there all the same.

Acting on that theory, we have a sure cure for fowls, and why not for bee-paralysis? It has certainly workt in my case. I am aware that one swallow does not always make a spring. Cutting the heads off of sick fowls instead of keeping a hospital and using this and that "sure cure" medicine, is the very best remedy.

Orange Co., Calif.



The "Detestable Bee-Space" Again Arraigned

BY "COMMON-SENSE BEE-KEEPING."

On page 321, Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson reviews my former article on "the Detestable Bee-Space," which was given on page 259, and to me it seems that his article partakes more of the style of throwing dust in the air and raising a fog than it does of sober reason. I am glad, however, that it comes from a man whom I have learned to respect so highly, and I hope he will be assured of this to a sufficient degree not to take unkindly what I may now say in showing the weakness of his ground.

In my former article I asserted twice that the bee-space was "handy," and I used it many years because it was handy, and I will venture to say that Mr. Hutchinson nor any other bee-keeper in the world ever used it for any other consideration. But suppose that I should admit further, that it is universally used (which it is not), would all of that go to prove anything against the points at issue, which are, that the bee-space is a damage to the bees in several ways? Should we fear to express an honest conviction of the right, tho all the world should be arrayed against us? If so, than the "Common-Sense Bee-Keeper" was not built rightly.

There are many things that have nearly universally come into use which are a damage to those who use them, and a curse to the world; such as popular vices in all their forms, but would their universality prove them to be a benefit to anybody? When I saw that the bee-space was costing me, in the loss of bees and honey, more than it was worth to me as a convenience, I expelled it from my system of management. I am no box-hive man, for I never owned a box-hive in my life, but I can see that in some respects it is superior to some of the clap-trap inventions that some claim to be improved hives, or bee-palaces. I unfurl my flag over the following points without fear of successful contradiction, namely:

The bee-spaces in the hive above and around the brood-frames are an injury to apiculture. First, in the wintering of bees, second, in booming the colony in the spring; and, third, the early storage of surplus honey in the sections. All of which I have more reasons for believing than it would be wise to expand upon in this article.

I cannot see, in Mr. Hutchinson's attack on my article, that he uses the slightest argument to disprove my claim, but he does say several things that would be regarded in logic as irrelevant and misleading, which I will endeavor to dispel by turning on a little more light.

He says, "How any one who has had practical experience with bees could think of such a thing.....is beyond my comprehension." But he was the man who thought of it, and not I, or he would not have written it, for I don't do as he supposes, and therefore I never had occasion to think of it till I read it from his pen. And, furthermore, I am not to blame for the limit of his comprehension, of which he speaks. And I presume that the writer, when he was a boy, had to do with bees long before Mr. H. was born, and I should be allowed to remark that such expressions of affected amazement should be avoided in candid argument, for while they may appeal to the popular prejudice of the masses, and excite the virulence of superficial readers, they have no weight as argument in the scale of real merit.

I stand for the natural and normal warmth of a colony of bees in a properly protected bee-hive, which is the heat generated by the bees under circumstances that will enable them to resist to the greatest extent practicable the fluctuations of the external temperature. And this should be encouraged by framing our hive devices as nearly as possible to come in touch with the flexible laws of the bee's nature. I believe, from years of careful study of the bee's nature and experimentally handling of them, that my present hive (which I am not manufacturing to sell) contains more points in perfect harmony with the better features of apicultural progress and the necessities of the bee's instinct, than any other hive that I ever owned, and I think that I have used, on a small scale, the majority of the leading kinds of hives known in America.

My present hive opens up as easily, as far as I can see, as the hanging frame hives that I have used, and with my method of manipulation I find them less susceptible to bee-glue. The brood-chamber is invertible as a whole, or divisible at pleasure. The frames are invertible, reversible, or exchangeable, with perfect ease. It is happily and equally adapted to sections, or to an upper set of frames for extracted honey. The size of its frames make it superior for the development of nuclei or queen-rearing. And as a shipper, it is as perfect as the Heddon hive, and more easily made by half. In fact, it comes more nearly to the idea of an all-purpose hive than anything else that I ever read about. And yet with all this, its construction is in perfect harmony with the demands of the bee's nature, as it possesses the compact solidity of the box-hive.

Mr. Hutchinson inquires, "If the heat rises and escapes from between two frames, pray where does it go to?" And answers his own question, saying, "Into the adjoining space, of course—where else could it go?" etc. This is a very fallacious kind of reasoning, and he asserts what he cannot prove by logic or experiment; for heat or vapor, if set free, will not play the diving dodge over and between the frames of a bee-hive as Mr. H. assumes, and he must know it. But it is possible that he may think that we may not know where it goes to, and so I will explain for his benefit by answering his question beyond the possibility of being misunderstood.

Anybody who has studied the first lessons in natural philosophy knows very well that the tiniest mote in the universe, if set free, will rise if the surrounding particles of matter are more dense, or heavier than itself; on the same principle that a piece of wood floats up in water, because the water being heavier than wood pushes the wood up. And the same law or principle works just the same with the air in the bee-hive as it does outside. The cold air being heavier settles in the bottom of the hive, and pushes the warm air up to the top of the hive, working just the same through the cluster of bees as it does elsewhere. And, therefore, the warm air in the cluster (which is largely composed of the warm, moist breath of the bees) will rise from among them to the top of the hive, while the cold air from beneath works up among the bees to take its place. Then the warm air, which is continually being pushed up and out from among the bees will gently press the other warm air that went up there first over through the bee-spaces to the sides and corners of the hive.

Now let us follow that warm air in its circuit, while we remember that one of the most active laws in Nature is the tendency to an equalization of temperature between everything that comes in contact, which now comes in force in a prominent way as follows:

Whenever the weather is cold, or even cool, then the warm air confronts the colder air in the sides and corners of the hive, where it doesn't stay warm, as Mr. H. seems to imply. But while it cools, much of the moisture which it contains condenses into drops of water, and settles on whatever it touches first, like the falling of dews. Then that warm air,

having become colder, takes its turn to settle away to the bottom of the hive, and comes around under the bees, seeming colder and damper as it goes, to work up among them again to absorb their heat and carry it up and away again and again by the same chilling process.

I omitted all this minutia before, because I thought that every reader of the American Bee Journal would understand what I meant by the word "condense," and I might leave this out now, and save precious space in the paper if I had not been called up by my opponent to explain.

But I add that besides this condensing of the warm breath of the bees, which creates a damp current of cold air through the cluster, as explained, to depress the comfort of the bees, the mischief doesn't stop there; for in cold weather that same moisture turns to frost (just as it does on a bedroom window from the breath of human beings) until sometimes the bees are actually surrounded by thick frost, as might be seen in almost any hive in cold winter weather.

About eight years ago, as far south as Hancock county, W. Va., during some cold nights in autumn I placed glass over several colonies which I had surrounded with the usual bee-spaces, then a blanket on the glass, and then a top board on the blanket. In the morning I found that over the close cluster in the center of the hive the glass was actually dripping with water, which was falling back on the bees, while the whole glass was coated on the under side with steam from the condensate breath of the bees, and in the corners of the hive were unmistakable signs of frost.

Now if anybody will, next winter, let a hive remain on the summer stand with the bee-spaces all open above and around the brood-frames, and then along toward spring look in on the bees some cold morning after a few days of sharp cold weather, I will guarantee that he will turn away from that bee-hive with thoughts in his mind about the bee-space, that he never had before.

What Mr. Hutchinson says near the bottom of the first column of his article, about the "compact cluster and the heat rising," actually goes farther to strengthen my position than it does to defend the bee-space; but he asks, "What difference does it make?" and I think that I am showing that it makes a good deal of difference. What a slaughter of bees he does make in his imaginary bungling while placing sections on my hive which he has never handled nor seen, no, not even a picture of it. But I can respectfully say that those extravagantly absurd inconveniences which he pictures out, of crushing bees, and tries to force them upon me as features of my method, are not necessarily true in the Common-Sense system of management, as those troubles are not necessarily involved by the absence of the bee-space. I slide my section cases on smoothly lengthwise of the top-bars of the frames, which are level with the tops of the hive-body, and if it is rightly done, there is no need of crushing bees in the operation.

I had used the bee-space for many years before I made a bonfire of every frame I had left. And is it reasonable to suppose that I would have cremated them, and put in their places a new frame, a little different than anything that I had every read about, unless I was fully convinced that the new frame was far superior to the old bee-space frame? Concerning my present method, as compared with my former, I can say to Mr. H., as Paul said on another subject, "and yet show I unto you a more excellent way."

Those words near the end of his article, about "daubing up everything with bee-glue," and the "big job of cleaning," are expressions far too strong to be justified by the facts in the case. If he places no limit on the word "everything," its meaning is infinite, and I don't believe that my bees have been daubing up "everything" to that extent. If I have been sending them through creation daubing up everything, in-

cluding the sun, moon and stars, that may be the reason why they are none too lavish in the amount of daubing that they do at home; for, you see, they wouldn't have daub enough to hold out, and be able to do more than justice to things at home. But perhaps he is pardonable for those expressions, and also for the assertion—"with the bee-space all this is avoided"—needs substantiating, for I have yet to learn it if the bees ever fill their sections without calking all the cracks they can find near their work, which is all they have ever done in my hives, and a stiff piece of hoop-iron ground like a chisel, and pushed under the sections will easily separate them from the frames, and the cleaning up in one case will not differ very much from the other, leaving the appearance about the same in both cases. And I am further inclined to believe that the weaker the colony the less it is apt to deal in bee-glue and burr-combs, and that may be one reason why some folks are bothered so little with such things.

But he virtually admits the perniciousness of the bee-space in recommending to dispense with it for wintering the bees, by putting a blanket or cushion flat on the tops of the hanging frames, and then to flop the hive over and jam something down in at the ends of the loose frames to stuff up the bee-space there. Just imagine how those hanging frames would flop around in the operation and mash bees by the handfuls! But if the bee-space is such a blessed thing to defend and keep, why recommend such harsh measures for the purpose of getting rid of it? Can't he see how he throws the weight of his argument on my side of the scales?

The Common-Sense Method of Bee-Keeping is now rendering me in my yard proof of its merits far beyond my most sanguine expectations when I began its development several years ago. Never did I have bees to boom themselves without feeding in the spring, and seem so comfortable, and work so early and late in the day as they have done ever since I put them in my new Common-Sense Hive, and I infer that it is because so many of them don't have to stay at home all day to breathe up heat enough in the hive to keep the babies from having the ague.

Like Paul, again, "I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now," but if circumstances should render it favorable I could be induced to give strong reasons for believing that the bee-space in the modern hive figures largely among the causes that favor the conditions which develop spring dwindling, bee-paralysis, nameless disease, and progress finally to that which is the worst of all, and the end of all—FOUL BROOD.

Pennsylvania.

P. S.—I had sealed the above article for the mail when I received the Bee Journal for June 10, containing that powerful argument on the "Real Cause of Foul Brood Among Bees," the proof of which I had derived from observation during the past few years in reading, and knowing where there had been a few cases of foul brood in western Pennsylvania, and by carefully noticing what had occurred to the bees prior to it, had forced me to the conclusion that brood in the comb, exposed to die, was the antecedent cause of all the trouble after it had progresst through several stages. And I had noticed that the undue circulation of air through the bee-hive (in cold spells), induced by the bee-space, would often force the cluster to contract and expose their brood to die. And while I primarily blame the bee-space for encouraging such contraction, it is easy to see that a sudden depletion of the colony from any cause would accomplish the same end.



The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year —both for \$1.10.

Honey as a Medicine and Food.

BY DR. J. M. HICKS.

It has again fallen to my lot to tell what I know about the true value of honey as a medicine and food; also its many uses in the household. It is long since it occurred to me that if we only understood more perfectly the real value of this—one of Nature's most wonderful and best remedies known—in the many ills of both man and beast, it would be more highly appreciated and used by the present generation. It was of much value and used by our forefathers and foremothers as a remedy in making plasters for dressing boils and carbuncles in their incipient stage; it has a wonderful effect in "bringing them to a head," and preparing the way for a cure. It was also well known by many of the ancients as a medicine for colic, if administered in medicinal quantities at a proper time; while it is also well known that, to some, it will produce colic if taken in too large a quantity, and in others it acts as a splendid cathartic and diuretic, giving tone and strength, as well as purifying the blood. But let me say it should be given in homeopathic doses.

What I have said of honey as a medicine is applicable to pure extracted honey free of the combs or wax—not "strained" honey, but a pure article of extracted honey, which, of course, must vary in its medicinal effects as it does in its quality, owing to and depending upon the flora from which it has been gathered by the bees.

My space and time at present will not allow me to enumerate the various flowering plants which produce the best honey as a medicine, but suffice it to say there is a great difference in the medical properties of honey, and it should be carefully selected as well as fully understood by those who prescribe or use it in their afflictions. I will only mention a few of the many troubles that the human family is heir to, for which honey is a sovereign balm.

First on the list is a severe cold, which is too often the affliction of our children, and many older persons are frequently troubled with colds as well.

It is also a grand remedy in granulated sore eyes—nothing better in the whole range of the *materia-medica*, and for quinsy it has few if any equals if made into a proper gargle and used as it should be.

Chronic or old sores are greatly benefited if honey and rye-flour is prepared and put on as a dressing or plaster. It would be well for those who may have occasion to test its good qualities to do so, and, my word for it, you will not regret having done so.

I am quite sure, when I tell you, that honey as a sweet or food, has no superior, if an equal, in the civilized world, and as such it has more true admirers than any other saccharine matter. It is used by all who can afford it in preference for sweetening fruits when cooked for table use. It is a well-known fact that honey is by far preferable in sweetening pies. When made of fruits or rhubarb they have a better flavor than sugar imparts to them.

Honey is useful in sweetening cookies. Many kinds are made for family use with honey, well suited to the taste of an epicure.

I have known and seen some of the most beautiful and best of vinegar made from honey, which if made as it should be will by far excel the so-called cider and acid vinegars of the present day.

Let me assure you that I have no sinister or personal motive in extolling the good qualities of honey, either medicinally or for domestic uses, for surely I have none to sell or to offer to the markets, but I have to purchase all I use in preparing cough and other syrups. But I must say, it too frequently happens that I find too much syrup of sugar mixed in some of the extracted honey offered in our markets. I trust the members of this society will try in some way to have

our State legislature pass such laws that will ultimately put a stop to the nefarious habit of adulteration of any and all foods, and honey to be especially included, under a penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment. I would also recommend confiscation of the same, when so placed on the market or offered for sale.—Read at the Indiana Bee-Keepers' Convention.

**Bees Hanging Out—New Drawn Foundation.**

BY ERNEST R. ROOT.

I had a vague idea that, if we were to make sure that the bees were never crowded for room, in the first place, and the hives were properly shaded, with good-sized entrances, there would not be any of this hanging-out; and the result of careful experiment and observation this season seems to show that this is true. At our out-yard there has been no hanging-out, but quite a little of it at the home yard. The work in the home apiary at the beginning of the flow got behind. At the out-apiary I made sure to keep pace with the bees. As there would be no one present to look after swarms, it was decidedly necessary that the bees should not get into the *habit* of loafing. There was no loafing here, and only one swarm, that came out several times while I was away.

As every one knows, hanging out and sulking at the front of the hives shows that something is not quite right. A colony in the height of the honey-flow should have no loafing or sulking bees. I told the boys I did not want to have one hive with its bees hanging out in front, even at night. They did not believe that the poor bees could *help* coming out when the nights were so hot; but I noticed that stronger colonies in the same apiary were busy at work in the sections, without a loafing bee in front. I said to myself, "We must make these other chaps (the loafers) get down to business like the others."

As I found years before, so this year, smoking them in did no good. They would come out again just as soon as they got through "rubbing their eyes." Giving them frames of foundation and plenty of room sometimes answered, but generally they would cluster out even then. Furnishing the bees a good deal of shade helped somewhat. Giving them very wide, deep entrances sometimes caused them to go into the hives and go to work.

This hanging out is indicative of swarming. Early in the season, perhaps the bees are a little cramped for room, and they get into the "habit" of loafing; and this habit, once-established, is hard to break up; or perhaps the entrance is too small, or the hive not properly shaded. Any one of these conditions may start the habit, and the only way to break it up is to make the bees *think* they have actually swarmed. I am satisfied that, while the bees are loafing and hanging out at the entrance, they are waiting either for the queen or some of their number to start a swarm forth.

There were several of our colonies at the home yard that seemed to be very stubborn. Two of them would hang out in spite of the fact that I personally alternated every one of their frames of brood and honey with frames of foundation. The *habit* had been established, and, no matter what I did, they would hang out. Finally, the thought occurred to me to take the hive away entirely (a big two-story chaff one) and put in its place an entirely different hive—a single-walled Dovetailed made up of three stories. This was done, and the frames put into the new hive. The greater portion of the bees were shaken out in front, and were made to crawl in at the entrance. The bees went to work, and there was no loafing from that time on. Another hive was treated in a like manner with the same result.

I am fast coming to believe that, in a well-regulated apiary, there should not be a hive with bees hanging out in front. Just think of the waste of over half a colony loafing and doing

nothing for days until they swarm, and a super or two of sections without a bee in them! We know perfectly well that, when bees swarm, they will go to work—that is, providing they are put into another hive, and their mania satisfied.

In the foregoing I have enumerated a number of conditions that cause bees to hang out; but one I did not mention; namely, that of queenlessness. Several of our good, strong colonies were working nicely until we took away their queens. They immediately began to sulk, and to hang out. They knew something was wrong, and I think they had a sort of idea if they could once swarm, all would go well again. So they thought they would hang out. When these same colonies were supplied with a queen, the loafing ceased, and the bees went to work.

I have been watching the matter very narrowly, and I have about come to the conclusion that, for our locality, we do not want a colony with a caged queen or one queenless in the hive. Bees seem to do very much better when there is a queen laying, and brood in all stages; yet I recognize that some good apiarists succeed well with caged queens.

THE NEW DRAWN FOUNDATION; DOES IT MAKE "GOBBY" COMB HONEY?

Of course, this new article has been the subject of continued and careful experiment at the Home of the Honey-Bees. Supers having a row of drawn foundation, and then a row of full sheets of ordinary foundation placed in alternation, have been placed on the hives, both at the home and at the out yard. We have also given the bees supers containing sections filled with drawn foundation only. Now, what has been the result of these experiments? Just the same as those conducted on a much smaller scale last year. In every case the bees have accepted the new drawn foundation at once. As was to be expected, where full sheets of the new article were put into sections, the combs were attached, when completed, to all four sides.

Earlier in the season, when orders were pressing for the new foundation, we put into a good many sections only narrow strips about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. These were placed in alternation with the old-style foundation of the same width. The new article was accepted at once, and comb building begun at its bottom edge, and continued down to the bottom of the section, nearly. In very many instances such combs were nearly completed before the bees did much with the narrow starters of common foundation, which they had gnawed in many cases. In one or two instances, where the supers of full sheets of drawn foundation and full sheets of old foundation were placed in alternation over powerful colonies, the old product was not so far behind in the drawing out. (This was the experience of M. G. Chase; but powerful colonies are not always to be had.)

"But," you may ask, "what kind of comb honey does the new drawn foundation make?" I suppose an ordinary fair test would be to compare it with comb honey made from full sheets of foundation. But Mr. Weed was determined to give it a more severe test still. Accordingly he brought in one of the sections completed that had been made from a narrow starter of drawn foundation. The lower portion, or that built by the bees was, of course, natural drone-comb. In my presence he requested two of the printers to turn their backs while he cut a small chunk of comb honey from the natural-built comb, and one that had been completed over the drawn foundation, *both from the same sections*. Boss printer Hobart then took a mouthful of one, without knowing which one he took. He chewed it down to a piece of wax, and then took a mouthful of the other, and chewed that also. When asked to state whether one was more "gobby" than the other, he answered in the affirmative. On being asked *which* one it was, he named the second mouthful, which proved to be the natural-built drone-comb.

To make sure that there was no mistake, another printer, Mr. Shane, was tried in the same way, only that the order of the mouthfuls was reversed, with the result in favor of the new product again. It seemed to me hardly possible that the Weed foundation would give *more pliable* comb honey with *less wax* than that built wholly by the bees, even tho it were drone-comb.

Then the test was applied on me, with the result that I could see quite a marked difference in favor of the Weed.

I asked Mr. Shane what he meant by saying that one was more "gobby" than the other. "Why," said he, "one is harder to chew."

Now, understand that this honey from the new Weed drawn foundation was put in to test over against *comb built wholly by the bees*, but which, as a matter of fact, was *drone-comb*, and which they usually build for store purposes during the honey-flow.

It should be stated that natural-built drone is heavier than natural-built worker; but the bees don't build much worker-comb for store purposes, as already stated. It will be seen that the fear that the comb honey from the new product be *more "gobby"* is groundless.

LATER.—After the above was in type we tried again the same experiment that we did on the printers, with the exception that we placed comb honey from foundation in the test. The tasters were A. I. Root, my sister Constance, my mother, three of the machine-shop men who hardly know a bee from a grasshopper, and last, the cook in our lunch-room. The verdict of all was that the natural-drawn comb was heavier and more gobby than either the drawn-foundation honey or that built from full sheets of ordinary foundation. As between the last two, the verdict was that there was no difference. Please understand that none of the tasters above mentioned had knowledge beforehand which sample was which. They were tested independently, with the result aforesaid.

To-day (July 12) I took home with me a section built wholly from a full sheet of Weed drawn foundation. I cut it out of the section myself. At the point where it was fastened to the wood, it seemed to resist the knife considerably; but beyond this the blade went through the comb without any sensation of midrib, as is present when the comb is built from full sheets of ordinary foundation. Upon eating the comb I could not see how anybody could think it was *more gobby* than ordinary comb honey. Strange as it may seem, our household do not ordinarily care very much for honey; but Mrs. Root remarked how nice and tender this comb was. The whole section had delicate comb, and they all pronounce it fine—even the youngest, who sits by "papa."

Now, I do not believe that I am prejudiced; and if any one thinks I am, I hope such person will try the experiment of blindfolding two disinterested persons, placing before them samples of comb honey. That will surely eliminate the element of prejudice which is so decidedly pronounced on the part of a few of those who have seen fit to oppose the new article. One man condemned the new drawn foundation severely, even before he had tried it. Now, after having tried it on a small scale (three samples from our first dies that were very inferior to our present ones), on the principle of "I told you so," he condemns it just as severely again, saying that bees would not accept it, and that it had an "awful gob" to it. His experience is so opposed to our own, in the case of dozens of samples I have seen, that I must believe his prejudice quite ran away with his judgment. A few condemned ordinary foundation when it was first introduced into this country. They condemned it beforehand, and then condemned after they had tried it, saying that the bees would not accept it, etc. It is not at all strange that one who has condemned severely the new drawn foundation should do so now, after having tried it.—Gleanings. Medina Co., Ohio.

THE HONEY-BEE—(After "Hiawatha.")

BY S. C. MARKON.

Should you ask me why these lindens,
Why these clover-fields and blossoms,
Looming up in yonder forest,
Scenting all the air around you,
Giving refuge to the songsters,
Giving shelter to the chanters,
Forming homes for many beauties;
I should ask you, I should tell you,
From that honey-bee that flying,
I should have you ask the insects,
Ask the humble-bee and red-back,
The little tree-toad the speaker,
Ask him as he clings on linden,
Ask him if he sees at daybreak
Many busy workers flying
Through the foliage and halting
At the flowers, richly laden
With the sweetest, choicest nectar.
Ask the busy, chatt'ring squirrel,
If while gathering nuts and corn,
If he hears, above, about him,
Many roars of gentle thunder;
If he feels his tail-hairs blowing
From the wings of passing workers.
I should point you, I should lead you
To the woods of beech and maple,
To the basswood and the willows,
To the home of busy workers,
To the home of the honey-bee.

See that tree, a sturdy linden,
See the still effect of decades,
See the weakened, rotten trunk,
There a hole has broken midway
From its rooting to its summit,
Here a hum of life, nigh, unbroken;
Climb and watch, and see the inmates,
How they keep their room arranged;
See the white and silver wax-comb,
See the thousands of good house-wives,
All content their part to labor.
See the young in waxy cradles,
See the kind, attentive worker
Thrust her tongue down-dup to nourish;
See them guard their den of honor,
Fearful lest some meaning insect
May intrude to kill their young.

When the summer sun is shining,
See them come and fly afar off,
Watch them as they home returning
Pant and tremble from exhaustion;
Watch the guard as she approaches,
Watch them as they meet each other,
If perchance it be a lost one,
See them on its body waver.
Notice on the worker's hind-legs
Spots of yellow, brown and golden;
See it glisten, water, sparkle,
Like the stars a-shining skyward.
This the food for younger members
Of this family, wonderful.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



CONDUCTED BY
DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Which Bees are Best?

Which bees are the very best honey-gatherers and extra-good workers—the 3-banded, the leather-colored Italians, or the black bees?

ANSWER.—You can generally tell something about a man's belief from his practice. I keep bees not for my health, nor for the fun of it, but for the money I can get from the honey. At the present time I have between 200 and 300 colonies,

and they vary all the way from the very yellowest to those almost black. In a good season there is a good deal of difference in the amount of honey they store. Some of them hardly pay their rent. Last year—and it will probably be much the same this season—an occasional colony hardly stored 20 pounds, while others reach nearly ten times that amount. I don't feel proud of that. If I were a better bee-keeper I wouldn't have any such poor colonies, and there would be greater uniformity in the strength of all. Comparing the kinds, and taking those the farthest apart, I find the pure Italians invariably outstrip those that have the most black blood. But if a colony distinguishes itself particularly in the way of honey-gathering, the chances are that will be neither very dark nor pure Italian, but a cross between the two. That might suggest that the best thing would be to breed from this cross. But not being a fixt type the fear is that they might rapidly deteriorate. There is a vigor that comes from a fresh cross that may not continue if that cross is perpetuated. By trying to keep somewhat near pure Italian stock, there is all the time chance enough for the introduction of black blood from surrounding bees.

Answering your question then as you put it, I should say that the pure Italians of the leather-colored kind—and they always have the three bands—were decidedly ahead of the blacks as honey-gatherers. But across the water in England, it seems to be different. There they say the blacks excel.

Swarm Deserting—Use of Alley-Trap—Caring for Empty Combs—Destroying Bees and Saving Honey and Combs.

1. I have been bothered about keeping swarms in the hives where I put them. I will state the conditions surrounding them as nearly as I can, and ask if you can tell me why they got up and left. Some were hived in new hives recently painted on the outside only, but dry, filled with full sheets of foundation. The hives were in the sun, but an extra shade-board was provided. Swarms were mostly shaken from a limb at the entrance of the hive, thus getting the whole cluster. Others were hived in hives filled with empty combs, which had been fumigated about two weeks before using, having been well aired, however. Some would stay 24 hours, others only a few hours, when they would get up and leave for parts unknown.

2. I am so situated that I cannot watch for swarms, and think of using Alley's queen-traps next year to save swarms. a. Is it a sure sign that a colony has swarmed to find the trap full of drones. b. What is the best way to find the queen in the trap among the drones when I wish to divide after they have swarmed?

3. What is the best way to care for empty combs from winter time to swarming time?

4. If I should wish to destroy a swarm and save the honey and combs, what is the best way to do it?

NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. The probability is that heat was at the bottom of the trouble. The weather has been unusually hot, and bees will not stand as much heat when freshly hived as they will after being well settled in housekeeping. If it is hot when they are hived, they seem to say, "Whew! this is almost too much for us older folks to stand; guess we'd better get out before there are any babies in the hive to be roasted." But after getting well started they don't want to go and leave their brood. Arguing on this ground, some say it's a good plan to give a frame of brood to a swarm when first hived, for they will not desert it, while others say the frame of brood is the very thing to make them leave. I suspect that both are right, and if we understood the matter more fully perhaps we could tell just when and under what circumstances the brood would make the bees stay, and vice versa.

But the great thing to look out for, when hiving a swarm, is to see that it has plenty of air. Of course shade is very important, and besides giving a shade-board you might have wet the hive and surroundings with water when the day grew

hot, but in the densest shade they may desert the hive if it is too close. Let it be open as possible at the bottom, open if possible on as many sides as the hive has sides, and for a day or two, if the weather is very hot, let the cover be partly off, leaving a good, big crack for the air to pass up through.

2. a. By no means. A strong colony will nearly always—perhaps always—have some drones during the swarming season, and if a queen-trap is put on the hive you may count on finding drones in it, swarm or no swarm. b. There ought to be no difficulty. If the drones are in very large number, let them run into the hive over a board two or three feet long, or over a sheet. The queen can easily be seen in the procession.

3. Probably the very best of all ways is to put them in an empty hive and put the hive under another containing a colony of bees.

4. I don't know. Possibly the most humane way would be to chloroform them and throw them in the fire. But I would first brush all bees off the combs and take the combs away, and it might be well to remove the queen three weeks previous, to save the honey that would be used in rearing young bees, and for the sake of having the combs free of brood. Probably sulphur is used more than all other things combined to suffocate bees.

Carrying Out Dead Brood.

I had a colony of bees that brought out dead brood at a small rate. But they increase a great number. June 27 they cast a large swarm, July 9 they cast another swarm, and the 10th another. The first swarm has begun to have hatching brood. I put sawdust in front of the first new hive to see if dead brood was carried out. Yesterday I noticed a number of dead bees that had not attained their full growth. They have a hive and a 30-pound super full of honey. What is the cause of this dead brood that they have brought out?

NEW YORK.

ANSWER.—It is hard to say without personal inspection. The most likely thing would be that the bees were blacks, and that wax-worms were present in the hive, altho it would seem very strange for them to be present in sufficient force in a hive well populated by a recent swarm. That the original colony should be strong enough to cast a large swarm seems to indicate that the loss of numbers from the death of the young bees is not a very serious matter.

A Stray Swarm—Colony Deserting.

1. Last winter there was a man lived in our tenement house across the road, and last April when he moved away he left his empty bee-hives stackt beside the grapevines. Last Tuesday a swarm of bees lit on the vines, and then went into one of these empty hives. Now, what I would like to know is, whose bees are they?

2. One of my neighbors had a new colony leave the hive and go off, after they had filled it with honey. Can you account for it?

This is one of the best honey seasons ever known here. We are having terribly hot weather, the thermometer registering 102° in the shade. There have been quite a number of sunstrokes. Not much rain.

NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. I can hardly venture a guess. If the swarm came from one of John Smith's colonies, and John Smith had followed it and kept it in sight until it entered the hive, then I suppose John could claim it as his. But in the present case it seems to be a stray swarm with no previous owner in the case, and the question is whether the swarm belongs to the owner of the premises or the owner of the hive. If I should venture an opinion, it would be that the swarm belongs to the owner of the hive, providing he is paying rent to have his hives occupy their position, but if they are merely there by the sufferance of the owner of the land, then the swarm belongs to the owner of the land. This opinion is,

however, subject to reversal by any higher court, and it isn't necessary for the court to be very high, for this court is a bee-keeper and not a lawyer.

2. No, I can't. For a colony of bees to desert a hive just after filling it with honey seems to be a case of total depravity in bee-life. I wonder just a little whether it might not have been a case of swarming. That might be, for sometimes a swarm is lodged in a hive and itself sends out a swarm as soon as conditions allow.

Honey on Meal for Bees—Inserting Queen-Cells in a Queenless Colony.

1. The books suggest feeding meal to bees by placing honey on the meal. Will not this induce robbing?

2. It is also suggested that colonies or nuclei should be queenless for 24 hours before inserting queen-cells. In the meantime, should the capt queen-cells be allowed to remain in the hive where reared? Unless carefully timed in each proceeding, will the queens not be liable to hatch and cause trouble?

CALIFORNIA.

ANSWERS.—1. Not very likely. Only a small quantity of honey need be used, and as soon as that is consumed the bees are expected to go on with the meal. Besides, the feeding is at some distance from the hives.

2. If there are present in the hive queen-cells older than the ones you insert, you may feel pretty sure that the latter ones will be destroyed. If you want the bees to respect the sealed cells you insert, remove all others that are older, the safe plan being to remove all other sealed cells.

Hive-Entrances When Supers are On.

I am a constant reader of the American Bee Journal, and take great interest in bees. I began this summer with 4 colonies in old gums, and now have 10 in Dovetailed hives, and have supers on most of them. The bees are working in the sections nicely. I have pure Italian queens in all of them. Should the entrance be opened larger when supers are on than it is when the super is not on? Some of my bees seem to be crowded and laying out, and I put supers on and they lay out more, I believe, so I opened the entrance more, which seems to help the matter. Is it best to have full length entrances?

TENNESSEE.

ANSWER.—It is hardly probable that the bees hung out more because supers were put on, altho they may have hung out more after they were put on. The hanging out was probably the result of heat and larger numbers, altho it may also have come from other causes such as a letting up of the harvest giving the bees less to do, or an inclination to swarm. In any case, it's a good thing to give the bees plenty of air when you put on supers, and you can hardly overdo the matter so long as you give the air from below. Yes, full length entrances are none too large, and it may be still better to raise the hive at the four corners, so the air can enter on all four sides. Of course that it is possible only with loose bottom-boards.

The Horse—How to Break and Handle.—This is a pamphlet of 32 pages, giving complete instructions for breaking and educating colts, teaching horses to drive, and for use under the saddle, together with many instructions which have never before been published, and which are the result of the author's experience covering a period of 20 years. By Prof. Wm. Mullen, with whom the editor of the Bee Journal is personally acquainted. Price, postpaid, 20 cents; or given as a premium for sending us one new subscriber to the Bee Journal for the rest of the year at 50 cents.

Back Numbers Since Jan. 1.—We are able to supply complete sets of the Bee Journal since Jan. 1, 1897, to any who may desire, at two cents per copy. There are a number of new readers who perhaps would like to get some of the first numbers of this year, to complete their volume for 1897. We shall be glad to furnish them as long as they last, at two cents each.

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Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

MEMBERSHIP FEE—\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

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Next Annual Meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24–26, 1897.

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Editorial Comments.

Quoting the Honey Market.—It will be interesting to note the market quotations on honey in the various cities the next six months. It is also interesting to note the evident desire on the part of a certain class of dealers to over-quote the market, or quote prices above the actual—apparently in order to induce shipments of honey. That was the Horrie-Wheadon scheme here in Chicago in 1895 and 1896. And it workt well, too. They just got piles of honey; and the shippers got—well, they got beautifully “left” in many instances.

We noticed about two weeks ago the Chicago market was being quoted to bee-keepers something like this: Fancy white comb honey at 14 cents; No. 1 white, 12 to 13 cents; and amber comb honey at 11½ to 12½ cents. Upon learning this, we referred the quotations to a large and responsible honey-dealing firm, requesting their opinion concerning the figures as given for this market at that time. Here is their reply:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26, 1897.

GEORGE W. YORK, Esq.—

Dear Sir:—You ask for our opinion: To write it to you at this time would simply be a repetition of what you and we have long ago agreed upon, namely, that the purpose of it is to induce people to send their property because of the necessities of the solicitors. These necessities need not necessarily exist because the solicitor requires food for his physical necessities, but may be a mental trait or desire which has become as much of a necessity as dire material needs. Hence we must unite our strength and prevent those less well-informed than ourselves from becoming the victims of unprincipled vendors and self-styled personal representatives. We trust you will give all such communications as come to you, space in the American Bee Journal, thus making it as a medium

between the city as a place of market and the rural districts which supply the necessaries that make city life possible, a valuable auxiliary.

The honey supply to-day here is in excess of the demand that will probably be found for the coming two weeks, and advices are such as to warrant us in saying that there is double the quantity of honey *en route* as compared with this day one week ago.

Our market to-day is easy at 12 cents for fancy white clover comb honey.

Yours truly,

HONEY-DEALERS.

We need only say further: Don't allow yourselves to be influenced by high market quotations. If you do, the result will be that your honey crop will be shipt, and when returns are received, in nine cases out of ten, you will be compelled to take just what the irresponsible commission-man feels like sending you, or perhaps what he really can get for you by reason of a lower market than he quoted, of course claiming that prices have gone down since certain high quotations were made. There are many ways to crawl out of a bad deal, and no one understands the crawling-out process better than the unprincipled commission-man.

Again we say: Don't ship honey to irresponsible city commission firms. Better give your honey to your less fortunate neighbors, than to help keep in existence the scheming, defrauding, good-for-nothing class of city fellows that live by swindling the honest, hard-working farmers.

But, remember, there are reliable commission-men in every city, and our denunciations, of course, do not apply to them. We are striving to help the deserving firms by driving out the other kind.

The Season of 1897 is thus referred to by Editor Hutchinson, of the Review:

A good season for honey is the present one. I think I have never seen white clover more abundant, altho I have seen it yield more generously; but, so near as I can learn, the country over has had an abundant honey crop—something as it was in the years gone by, those years that some feared would never return. It is a pleasure to know that Nature is yet capable of bringing about those conditions that will result in a crop of honey. It looks as tho an abundance of rainfall (or snow) for several months previous to the honey season has been the one thing lacking in the last few years.

The Omaha Exposition in 1898 will do well by the bee-keepers, it seems. Mr. E. P. Newhall, an Omaha bee-keeper, has kindly sent us a clipping taken from the daily Omaha Bee, dated July 23. Mr. J. M. Young, another Nebraska bee-man and correspondent of the American Bee Journal, sent us a similar clipping, which says that the apiary building and its exhibits are the subjects of consideration at the hands of the management of the Transmississippi Exposition at this time. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, the Department of Buildings and Grounds was authorized to ask for competitive drawings for this building, and the Department is now making investigations into the question of the most approved plans for buildings designed for this purpose. Local architects will be askt to submit drawings as soon as it has been determined what manner of building will best answer the purpose.

This is a matter in which the hundreds of bee-keepers in that section are vitally interested. The Iowa State commission was especially inquisitive about the arrangements which were to be made for the display of exhibits representing the extensive apiary interests of that State, and representatives of the Nebraska bee-keepers have been inquiring into the matter. Iowa stands near the head of the list of States in the extent of her apiary interests and the amount of business represented. Nebraska is not far behind, and is rapidly forging to the front.

Mr. G. W. Hervey, one of the best local authorities on bees and aparian interests generally, was at Exposition head-

quarters on July 22, consulting with the Department of Exhibits regarding apiary exhibits. Mr. Hervey stated that the aparian interests of Nebraska are rapidly increasing, and will soon compare favorably with any State in the Union. He said there are now about 1,000 bee-keepers in Nebraska, and they have been remarkably successful in increasing their stock of bees, owing partly to the fact that the entire section has been singularly free from the diseases which usually attack the industrious little insects. The recent scourge which swept across the section immediately contiguous to Omaha, Mr. Hervey stated, was confined almost entirely to Omaha and a small section adjacent; aside from this he said there had been no general disease among the bees of that State. He also said that Nebraska has a larger variety of honey-plants than any other State in the Union, and these conditions will undoubtedly result in a very large increase in the aparian interests in the near future.

It is generally believed among bee-men that Hon. E. Whitcomb, of Friend, will be appointed by the Nebraska Exposition commission to have charge of the apiary section of Nebraska's exhibit. Mr. Whitcomb was President of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association for a long time, and was in charge of the State's aparian exhibit at the World's Fair. Mr. Whitcomb is also Vice-President of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, and a member of the Board of Directors.

The Department of Exhibits authorizes the official announcement that it contemplates erecting the cases for installing the exhibits in the apiary building, and will charge exhibitors \$1.50 per square foot for floor space in these cases. This is regarded as a most reasonable charge, and the announcement is made to correct a rumor which had been circulated among bee-men to the effect that a rate of \$10 per foot was to be charged them for space.

Still Fighting Sweet Clover.—In Gleanings for July 15, we find a letter from an Illinois farmer who, with his neighbors, are doing their best to exterminate sweet clover, believing it to be a "noxious weed." This particular farmer help to sow the first sweet clover seed in his locality, and now regrets it, and wants to know the best way to totally destroy it. Mr. A. I. Root gives such a good reply to the letter in question, that we take pleasure in copying the greater part of it, which is as follows:

My good friend, you and your neighbors are certainly making a big mistake. I have studied sweet clover all over the State of Ohio and in other States, but I have never yet found it in pasture lots, in meadows, or in cultivated fields. I cannot see why it should be called a noxious weed any more than common red clover, unless it is that horses and cattle must learn to eat it before they take to it as readily as they do to red clover. But this is not at all strange, for cattle in Florida will not eat corn until they have been taught. Sweet clover is in our neighborhood, along the roads, as high as the fences, *but nowhere else*. It grows on the dry, hard clay banks by the sides of the railroads, where no other weed can find a foothold; but my richly-cultivated ground is also right along by the railroad, just over the fence, and yet our boys will tell you they never find sweet clover as a weed anywhere. If you and your friends will cut your clover when it is knee-high, or a little more, you will find it will make excellent hay; and if it were really desirable to banish it from the roadsides, the matter is easily accomplished by cutting it off before it goes to seed. Teach your neighbors to use this valuable clover, and all prejudice will soon disappear. Put a fence around it and turn the cattle right in—that is, if cattle are not permitted on the roadside—and see how quickly it will disappear. If you want the ground for other crops, turn it under with a chain as you would ordinary red clover, and you will find it worth as much as or more than any other clover known, as a fertilizer.

I am surprised that you say nothing in regard to its value as feed, for I am convinced that some of your horses and cattle have already acquired a taste for it and a liking for it; and their "opinion" in the matter is certainly unblast. I do

not know why in the world you should go to the trouble of trying to cut off the thick old stalks with a hoe. If you really want to get rid of it, wait till next spring, when the old stalks will all be dead and gone; then plow under, pasture off, or cut the young shoots before they get too far along to be tough and hard.

We have between 15 and 20 acres under cultivation, and sweet clover is growing high and rampant all around my cultivated fields. Yes, it is at this writing (July 6) six feet or more, and has been growing so for years past, tho we never find it in our strawberries at all, while other weeds are a terrible nuisance just about fruiting time. In traveling I have talked with others, and askt questions in regard to the habits of the plant; but I have nowhere seen it behave any differently from what it does here.

Perhaps if these mistaken Illinois farmers knew what a fine honey-plant sweet clover is, they'd begin to keep bees and gather in some of its sweetness for their tables, rather than spend their time in trying to destroy it. It seems unaccountably strange that some otherwise sensible people will pass unnoticed ragweed and other useless weeds, and then work themselves into a perfect frenzy when they see the harmless and valuable sweet clover growing on the roadside.

But sweet clover will go right on proving a blessing to the bee-keeper, and also to the farmer who has learned to recognize in it one of his best friends.

The Weekly Budget.

MR. OSCAR KERNS, of Caldwell Co., Mo., was in our office last week. He is a local bee-supply dealer, and also a very practical honey-producer, running several out-aparies. Very busy man, but he "gets there," every time.

MR. A. Y. BALDWIN, of DeKalb Co., Ill., gave us a short call July 28. He reported his bees doing extremely well this year, some colonies already yielding over 100 pounds of comb honey each. He will sell in the home market at a low or reasonable price, rather than take his chances in the larger markets. Wise man.

DR. C. C. MILLER was greatly honored as well as advertised in the Chicago Daily News for the evening of July 28. They had him nicely pictured, and about a column article telling about his bees and varied work. But they did him only simple justice—couldn't very well speak too highly of Dr. Miller, as all bee-keepers know.

THE CENTRAL TEXAS CONVENTION was held at Cameron, July 16 and 17. We are informed that 42 bee-keepers were in attendance, and the officers elected were these: President, Judge E. Y. Terral; Vice-President, O. P. Hyde; and Secretary, C. B. Bankston, of Cameron, Tex. We expect soon to publish a report of the meeting.

DR. E. GALLUP, of Orange Co., Calif., writing us July 22, said:

"My bees are doing splendidly—94 colonies—now crawling along up to the 100, where I set my stakes last spring."

For a "young man" over 75 years old, that is a pretty large apiary to take care of. But being in California—that land of wonders—we need not be surprised at it. They do great things out there—that's one of their natural habits!

MR. H. G. QUIRIN, of Huron Co., Ohio, writing July 28, asks us to take out his advertisement for awhile, for the following excellent reason:

"I have urgent business on hand which has prevented my working with the bees for some time. This business is running down and bringing to justice *honey-thieves*. My honey-

house was broken into last week and a lot of honey carried off. I have succeeded in landing three behind prison-bars, and expect to get several more shortly. And now, as I have caught them, or at least part of them, I expect to see to it that they go where they belong. There is no use in producing a nice lot of honey and then let some thief come at midnight and carry it off; and I might as well include *honey adulterators and fraudulent commission-men*. The bee-keepers of the United States seem to be in a state of *lethargy*. To stop this kind of work there must be action."

We are glad Mr. Quirin is showing the thieving fellows that he means business. If he makes a good example of them, it will put a stop to that kind of "in-Quirin" around his place, and perhaps serve as a lesson to others.

MR. J. T. CALVERT, of The A. I. Root Co., called on us last Friday, when on his return from California. He arrived at our office about 10 a.m., and left at 7 p.m. the same day, expecting to reach his Ohio home the next morning, about 8 o'clock. He had been away five weeks, and had had a great trip. In the afternoon, Mr. L. Kreutzinger, the largest Chicago bee-keeper, with 150 colonies about 6 miles northwest of the court house, took Mr. Calvert and the writer in his carriage out to see his bee-yard, which is located in the midst of hundreds of acres of sweet clover, now in full bloom. He should harvest a large crop of honey. He thought there was then (July 30) 3,000 pounds on the hives. Later we hope to show a picture of Mr. K.'s bee-yard.

MR. E. E. HASTY, it seems by the July Review, is an active member of some "mutual admiration society," judging from this sincere sentence, which appeared in his last "View of Current Bee-Writings:"

"I honestly believe, Friend Hutchinson, you need less alteration to make you into the new model editor than any bee-editor we have."

Well, Editor Root (E. R.), that settles it, so far as you are concerned. You might as well stop trying to be a "model editor." Need too much "alteration." Why, just think of it, with so many other editors—besides our friend Hutchinson—needing less "alteration," what possible chance can there be for you? There are Editors Holtermann, Abbott, Leahy, Merrill, "Mr." Jennie Atchley, etc., to compete with. Well, you might just as well give up right now, and try to be content with never being a "new model editor"—but just plod on as best you can. It's discouraging, but then, such is life.

P. S.—LATER.—Hold on! Perhaps you can yet hope to become an old "model editor"—if you live long enough! Still, it may be that some began to edit before you did. No use, Editor Root; you're not "in it."

The Buffalo Convention Notice has been sent us by Secretary Mason, and reads as follows:

STA. B, TOLEDO, Ohio, July 5, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please say in the next issue of the American Bee Journal that the next annual convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union will be held in the Main Hall of Caton's Business College, corner of Main and Huron Streets, in Buffalo, N. Y., commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m., of Aug. 24 next, and closing on the afternoon of the 26th?

Papers are to be read by W. Z. Hutchinson, R. F. Holtermann, E. Whitcomb, Hon. R. L. Taylor, Mrs. L. Harrison, R. C. Alkin, G. M. Doolittle, Dr. J. P. H. Brown, Hon. Eugene Secor, Geo. W. Brodbeck, M. B. Holmes, A. E. Manum, E. Kretschmer and P. H. Elwood; to which will be added the President's Address, and perhaps the General Manager and the Secretary may have something of interest to present.

The programs are now printed and in the hands of the Secretary. There are six bee-keepers' songs, with music, in the program, and abundance of time is allotted to the discussion of all papers, and for the asking and answering of questions.

Any one not a member of the Union can have a program

sent them by mail on receipt of 5 cents in postage stamps by the Secretary.

Several of our well known bee-keepers, such as A. I. Root, Dr. Miller, S. T. Pettit and others who are not on the program, will be present to help make the convention interesting and instructive.

It is probable that suggestions will be made at this convention in the line of so amending the constitution of the Union as to remove its objectionable features and add such other provisions as may seem desirable, and suggestions in this line by those not able to be at the convention can be sent to the Secretary, to be brought before it. Some suggestions have already been received by the Secretary, and others have been made in the bee-papers.

Those going to the convention should buy round-trip tickets to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment (not to the United States Bee-Keepers' convention), which meets at Buffalo during the last week of August. The G. A. R. have secured a rate of one cent a mile each way in the territory of the Central Passenger Committee, which is included by Toronto, Canada, thence on a line to Port Huron, Mich., all of the southern peninsula of Michigan; Chicago, Peoria and Quincy, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., and Pittsburgh, Pa. The Western Passenger Association and the Trunk Line Association make a rate of one fare for the round-trip in their territory to places in the Central Passenger Association, from which points the fare will be one cent a mile each way, but tickets must be purchased to Buffalo from the starting point. Enquire of your ticket or station agent in all territory outside of the above-named for rates and the time the tickets are good for, for I have been unable to learn the rates in such territory, but presume it will be the same as that of the Western Passenger and the Trunk Line Association; but be sure to inquire of your ticket agent as above suggested.

In the Central Passenger and Trunk Line territory tickets will be good going on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, and if vised at Buffalo will be good, returning, for 30 days.

Mr. O. L. Hershiser, of Buffalo, has charge of arrangements at Buffalo, and will attend to the matter of hotel rates. He writes: "I purpose obtaining accommodations in private families for all bee-keepers who prefer such to hotels." Members of the Union can learn in regard to hotel rates by applying to the Secretary at the place of meeting. If known in time, hotel rates will be given in the bee-periodicals.

A. B. MASON, Sec.

The Buffalo Programs are going out nicely at the 5-cent rate. When one thinks of the half-dozen bee-songs that go with it—and all for only 5 cents—why, he will of course send for a copy. Address the Secretary, Dr. A. B. Mason, Sta. B, Toledo, Ohio, who will mail you as many of the programs as you may want at price named. Better get a copy in advance of the convention, and learn the songs so that when you get to Buffalo you can help sing them. We expect Dr. Miller to be there to play them, and show us all just how they ought to be sung. But we can all learn the melodies before going, and be ready to join in the "swelling chorus" in the convention hall.

Encyclopedia for Beeswax.—Some time ago we offered a splendid work of eight large volumes, called "The New Standard American Encyclopedia," having nearly 4,000 pages, and over 300 colored maps, charts, and diagrams. Size of volume, 2 inches thick, 8½ wide, and 11½ long. As per that offer, last published on page 186, the eight volumes were offered by freight for only \$19 cash. We can furnish a set or two at that price, bound in half morocco; or will exchange a set for 75 pounds of yellow beeswax, delivered at our office. You would be more than satisfied with the Encyclopedia, and a set of such books ought to be in every family for reference.

A New Binder for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

Now is the Time to work for new subscribers. Why not take advantage of the offers made on page 481?

BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

George W. York & Co.,
Chicago, Ills.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 250 pages, and 245 illustrations—in beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarist library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 400 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 175 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. L. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called BEES OF HONEY. 102-page pamphlet. Price, 40 cents.

Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers, by Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Thirty Years Among the Bees, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

Why Eat Honey?—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 30 cts.; 500 for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00.

How to Keep Honey and preserve its richness and flavor. Price same as Why Eat Honey.

Alsike Clover Leaflet.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

Apiary Register, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from BEES AND HONEY. Price, 10 cents.

Bee-Pasturage a Necessity.—This book suggests what and how to plan it. It is a chapter from BEES AND HONEY. Price, 10 cents.

The Hive I Use, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

Dictionary of Apiculture, by Prof. John Phin. Gives the correct meaning of nearly 500 apicultural terms. Price, 50 cts.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 30 cts.

Handling Bees, by Chas. Dadant & Son.—A Chapter from Langstroth Revised. Price, 8 cts.

History of Bee-Associations, and Brief Reports of the first 20 conventions. Price 15 cts.

Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price 10 cts.

Practical Hints to Bee-Kee-Keepers—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated. 25c.

Emerson Binders, made especially for the BEE JOURNAL, are convenient for preserving each number as fast as received. Not mailable to Canada. Price, 75 cts.

Commercial Calculator, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2 in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

Green's Four Books, by Chas. A. Green.—Devoted to, 1st, How We Made the Old Farm Pa; 2nd, Peach Culture; 3rd, How to Propagate Fruit-Plants, Vines and Trees; 4th, General Fruit Instructor. Nearly 120 pages. Fully illustrated. 25 cts.

Garden and Orchard, by Chas. A. Green.—Gives full instructions in Thinning and Marketing Fruits; Pruning, Planting and Cultivating; Spraying, Evaporation, Cold Storage, Etc. 94 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cts.

Kendall's Horse-Book.—35 pictures, showing positions of sick horses, and treats on all their diseases. English or German. Price, 25 cts.

Silo and Silage, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

Lumber and Log-Book.—Gives measurements of lumber, logs, planks; wages, etc. 25c.

Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—Full instructions. Price, 35 cts.

Grain Tables, for casting up the price of grain, produce, hay, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Capon and Caponizing, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

Our Poultry Doctor, or Health in the Poultry Yard and How to Cure Sick Fowls, by Fanny Field.—Everything about Poultry Diseases and their Cure. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

Poultry for Market and Poultry for Profit, by Fanny Field.—Tells everything about the Poultry Business. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Turkeys for Market and Turkeys for Profit, by Fanny Field.—All about Turkey-Raising. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Rural Life—Bees, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, and Household Matters, 100 pages. 25 cts.

Potato Culture, by T. B. Terry.—It tells how to grow them profitably. Price, 40 cts.

Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Bee-Keepers' Directory, by H. Alley.—Latest methods in Queen-Rearing, etc. Price, 50c.

Book Clubbing Offers.

(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only ONE book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

1. Langstroth on the Honey-Bee.....\$2.00
2. A B C of Bee-Culture.....2.00
3. Bee-Keepers' Guide.....1.75
4. Bees and Honey [Cloth bound].....1.65
5. Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing. 1.75
6. Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book.....1.10
7. Advanced Bee-Culture.....1.30
8. Bienen-Kultur [German].....1.20
9. Rational Bee-Keeping [Paper bound].....1.75
10. Thirty Years Among the Bees.....1.30
11. Bee-Keeping for Profit.....1.15
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30. Dictionary of Apiculture.....	1.35
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33. Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping.....	1.30
34. Apilary Register (for 50 colonies).....	1.75
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10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

I have a Large Quantity of Winter-Sawed Basswood on hand, and will make SHIPPING-CASES at 10 per cent discount from list price. Cases holding 15 sections, \$5.00 per hundred net. First-class work guaranteed.

Write for Price-List.

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Mention the American Bee Journal. 25A8t

Muth's HONEY-EXTRACTOR Square Glass Jars.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

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Send for our new catalog.

Practical Hints will be mailed for 10c.
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Chas. F. Muth & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Alsike Clover.....	.70	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75
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Alfalfa Clover.....	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover.....	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

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Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

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If you contemplate buying either three or five band Italian Queens, simply write for my pamphlet. If you need some of the best now, send 75 cts. for one, \$4.00 for six, or \$7.50 per doz.—and full instructions for introducing, as well as the best methods known for securing good cells will be sent free.

Money Order office—Warrenton.

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ITALIAN QUEENS

"Good Yellow Ones"—60c each; 6 for \$3.00.

I-LB. HONEY-JARS \$1.50 per gross.

Catalog of Apilarian Supplies free.

I. J. STRINGHAM,
105 Park Place. NEW YORK, N. Y.

APIARY—Glen Cove, L. I.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

For the G. A. R. Encampment

To be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23 to 28 inclusive, will be sold over the Nickel Plate Road at \$10.50 for the round trip. Good going Aug. 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

The Nickel Plate Road is the short line between Chicago and Buffalo, and is equipped with the most modernly constructed day coaches and luxurious sleeping and dining cars. Colored Porters are in charge of the day coaches, and the facilities for the comfort of patrons is unsurpassed. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson has selected this line for the transportation of himself and staff, and respectfully invites his comrades to join him.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to train service, etc. Depot, 12th and Clark Sts. 20

**ARE YOU SEEKING REST
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during the summer months? If so, send for Summer Outings along the line of the Nickel Plate Road, from which you will be able to select quiet and picturesque resorts with facilities for good fishing and bathing. Elegant equip coaches; luxurious sleeping cars and unexcelled Dining Car Service. Three through trains daily between Chicago and the East.

Address, J. Y. CALLAHAN, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

General Items.**Never Did So Well.**

I have kept bees for the last five years, but they never did so well as this season.

AUGUST BUCHHAGEN.

Jefferson Co., Ohio, July 26.

Bees Doing Fine.

I have about 60 colonies of bees, and can't get along without the American Bee Journal. My bees are doing fine this year. I live close to the Scioto Valley, and they are now working on sweet clover and catnip mostly. I have some as fine Italian bees as there are in the State.

JOEL PENDERGRASS.

Pike Co., Ohio, July 27.

Marketing Honey.

Years ago I made up my mind that the best package to put extracted honey in was the Mason quart jar. As they represent so much cash, if one does not want to put up fruit or jelly in them they are always worth so much money. When I commenced producing extracted honey here in 1876 I got 12 to 15 cts. per lb. for it. The price gradually decreased until, when the hard times of 1893 struck us, I found that, if I wanted to sell my honey, 1st or 2nd grade, I had to put the price so that it was not a luxury, but necessary—so low that it was nearly the price of syrup; so that now I keep in all the groceries of this place of 2000 inhabitants, quart Mason jars of 2nd grade, with a neat label on, which they retail at 20 cents.; and I let the stores have them for 18 cts., and take it in trade. I know that I do not buy anything these hard times unless I need it and it is cheap; so it is with others. We must reduce the price or keep our honey.

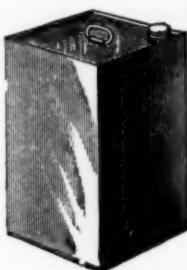
—DR. S. S. BUTLER, of California, in Gleanings.

Honeyed Kisses, Etc.

Talk about honey! you just ought to have seen the new crop. First, I put one super on that middle hive, and soon after put on another, just to have it there. That was three weeks ago, before an ounce of honey could be seen in either super.

Well, last evening I concluded I'd change the supers about, put the lower one on top, and the top one below. Say! it was all I could do to lift it, and when I had gotten the bees smoked off its surface there were revealed to me 32 sections of as solid clover honey as you ever laid eyes on! Remember that fine sample of honey you took to the Toronto convention? Well, this looks fully as attractive.

The second super is being rapidly

**Finest Alfalfa Honey!**

IT SELLS ON TASTING.

The Honey that Suits All Who Buy It.**Low Prices Now!**

We can furnish **White Alfalfa** Extracted Honey, in 80-pound tin cans, on board cars in Chicago, at these prices: 1 can, in a case, 7½ cents per pound; 2 cans in one case, 7 cents; 4 cans (2 cases) or more, 6½ cents. The Cash MUST accompany each order. **Fine Basswood** Flavor Honey at same price; also in 270-lb. barrels.

• A sample of either honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. New London, Wisconsin,

Operates two sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of

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They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of

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Mr. Abbott sells our Hives and Sections at Factory Prices.

That Queen-Clipping Device Free!**Works Like a Charm.**

The Monette Queen-Clipping Device WORKS LIKE A CHARM. With it I have clipped 30 queens, all in one day, when examining my bees.

WM. STOLLEY, Grand Island, Nebr.

Couldn't Do Without It.

I have clipped 19 queens, and must say the Monette Queen-Clipping Device is by far the best invention ever made, and will be welcome to many bee-keepers as it was to me. I could not do without one now.

DR. GEO. LACKE, Newburgh, Ind.

PLEASE READ THIS OFFER TO PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS:

Send us just one new name for the American Bee Journal a year (with \$1.00), and we will mail you the Queen-Clipping Device FREE of charge. Or, the Queen-Clipping Device will be sent postpaid for 30 cts. But why not get it as a Premium by the above offer? You can't earn 30 cts. any easier. Almost every bee-keeper will want this Device.

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For all the Good, Pure Yellow Beeswax delivered to our office till further notice, we will pay 24 cents per pound, CASH; or 27 cents for whatever part is exchanged for the Bee Journal, Honey, Books or Seed, that we offer. If you want cash, promptly, for your Beeswax, send it on at once. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

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118 Michigan st., CHICAGO, ILL.
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Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation, and Everything used in the Bee-Industry.
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For Sale, BEES and QUEENS
Queens, 50 cts. Nuclei, three frames with Queen, \$2.00; Two frames, \$1.50; One frame, \$1.00. Full Colonies, \$4.00.

Mrs. A. A. SIMPSON,
30A3 SWARTS, GREENE CO., PA.
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Beautiful Honey-Cases
Made by the A. I. Root Co., at their prices.
Beeswax Wanted.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.
WHEN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT, MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

BEE-KEEPERS! Let me send you my 64-page Catalog for 1897.
J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

Full Colonies for Sale

30 miles northwest of Chicago, in 9-frame Langstroth hives. Bees in good condition. Only a few colonies. Too warm to ship long distance. Prices—\$5.00 per colony; 5 colonies, at \$4.75 each; or 10 colonies at \$4.50 each.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

The Nickel Plate Road

Has been selected by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson for the transportation of himself and staff to the G. A. R. Encampment to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23rd to 28th. Tickets will be on sale Aug. 21st, 22nd, and 23rd at the rate of \$10.50 for the round trip.

This will afford an opportunity to the comrades now living in the great West and Northwest to once more visit the home of friends, and shake hands with those with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder in the great Civil War.

For full information call on, or address,

J. Y. CALAHAN, Gen'l Agent,
111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

H. THORNE, C. P. & T. A.,
111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

filled, too. Brood-chamber looks ready to bust!

"Now," thinks I to myself, "I'll just put an empty super in the place of that filled one, and fool 'em!" This morning, early, I prepared one and placed it, and I have no doubt from the present prospect they'll fill it, too. If they do, that will be 96 sections for one colony. Of course, that isn't 500 pounds, but I'll be satisfied.

And here is the sequel: I had just finished my work, took off my veil, let the smoker smudge out, and was contemplating the wonderful nature of bees, when I heard around me a persistent whispering, coming nearer and nearer. Then I noticed that it was one of those self-sacrificing Italians flirting with me, just as if I were a young man, telling me all sorts of things, in a high soprano key.

Of course I resented such familiarity (my wife was looking just then), but (do you know?) that bee stubbornly persisted, and before I could prevent it she kissed me—a hot one—right on my lips—the forward thing!

I tried to explain my innocence to my "better half," but she only winked her other eye, intimating that she knew a thing or two, and my excuses wouldn't go. Now, I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, were I really to blame?

Cook Co., Ill., July 29. E. M. DEE.

[Yes, we think you were just a little to blame. You should never notice a "flirting Italian," no matter how much she "whispers" to you. Next time keep your veil on until you are safely in the house, and your "better half" won't have occasion to wink either eye at you.—EDITOR.]

Doing Well in New Mexico.

I have 112 colonies of bees doing well. I have 95 cases of 24-pounds to the case taken off, and 40 more to take off next week; and I give the American Bee Journal due credit for some of my success. It is choice alfalfa honey, and another flow of alfalfa to hear from yet.

EDWARD SCOGGIN.
Eddy Co., New Mex., July 25.

Sweet Clover.

Mellilotus alba bears a close resemblance to alfalfa, but it is "larger and coarser every way, and is especially adapted for use on calcareous soils. It will make an excellent growth on lime lands, even on the 'rotten lime' hills and on soils so barren that they will sustain no other plants; but it is of almost no value on the red clays and the sandy pine woods soils, which contain little lime. It is a biennial plant, making ordinarily only a moderate growth the first season, but during the second season it will grow from four to seven feet in height, if not cut, and make stronger and heavier roots than any other forage plant. At the end of the second season it matures its seed and dies and the roots then decay quickly."

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Best Imported	5.00	4.00		
One L Frame Nucleus (no Queen)	.75	.50		
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Full Colony of Bees (in new dovetailed hive)	5.00	4.00		

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two crops can be cut in the fall after sowing in the spring, and during the next season two or three crops may be cut. Unless cut early the stems become hard and woody, and in all cases care is necessary in handling in order to prevent the loss of leaves, which readily drop from the stems. Excellent hay may be made by sowing it on lands which have been set in Johnson grass, the mixture seeming to improve the palatability of either one." Under such cultivation as much as three cuttings to the acre and two tons for each cutting have been made.

Further points regarding this plant are these: "As a restorative crop, for yellow loam and white lime lands, this plant has no superior, and for black prairie soil it has no equal. The roots are very long, penetrating the soil to a depth of three or four feet, are quite large, and by their decay at the end of the second year leave the soil with innumerable, minute holes which act as drains to carry off the surplus water and loosen the soil so that the roots of other crops can go deeper, find more abundant supplies of food, and bear drought better. While the hay from this plant will not sell as well as that from lespedeza, the crop is heavier, furnishes pasture earlier in the spring, and is by far the most valuable crop we have for a natural fertilizer. Seed should be sown in August or February at the rate of half a bushel per acre."

Melilotus alba is not generally much known among us yet, but properly handled it is a success, having special fitness for some situations, and deserving in most places to be at least made the subject of careful and intelligent experiments.—Home and Farm.

Bees Did Well

Bees have done well here this season. I will get between 800 and 1,000 pounds of honey. I sold the first yesterday at 15 cents per section. I had 20 colonies of bees last spring.

B. F. BEHELER.

Summers Co., W. Va., July 24.

Bee-Keeping in Indian Territory.

Bees are doing fine this weather. I transferred my 10 colonies in early spring into 8-frame Dovetail hives, and prevented swarming by using supers. My bees did better this year than ever before.

The old Bee Journal comes regularly every week. I am always glad when Friday comes. Long may it and its editor prosper.

I have to hire all my work done about my bees. My brother does it, and I do all the scheming. I work for a grocery firm from 6 in the morning to 9 at night, so you see I have no time to work with bees. I work in the mines before I started to work here. I could take a day off once in awhile then attend to my bees, but now it is work every day but Sunday. ROBT. WILLIAMSON. Choctaw Nation, Ind. Ter., July 24.

Getting Possession of a Swarm.

Is there any law concerning bees when they swarm on a stranger's land? What right does law give a man, if his bees should settle on a stranger's land? My bees swarmed July 9, and settled in a



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The illustrations show a team of horses pulling a buggy, a road cart, and a phaeton. There are also separate drawings of a barkley harness, a buggy, a road cart, and a phaeton.

vacant lot. My wife traced them to the spot, and they settled. My neighbor had the privilege of keeping his chickens on this lot, from the owner. He would not let me enter this lot to get my bees, so I went to the owner, who gave me a written permit to get my bees from his lot, but my neighbor would not let me get them. So I went to a lawyer to make out papers for the constable to get my bees. We got the bees back, but the trouble was not ended. My neighbor was determined to claim the bees because he captured them. He appealed, and we went before a justice who decided the case in my favor. Now he is likely to appeal again. I would like to have the law published in the Bee Journal for the benefit of its readers.

Bees did not get any honey here this year.
AUG. BACHMANN.

King Co., Wash., July 23.

[Such cases can only be determined in court, if any objection is made to the supposed owner taking his property when found. But it would seem to be hardly worth while to go to law over a swarm of bees.—EDITOR.]

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along the line of the Nickel Plate Road. Three through trains daily between Chicago, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Unsurpassed facilities for the comfort of the traveling public. All the delicacies of the season served on Dining Car.

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Bee-Keepers' Photograph.—We have now on hand a limited number of excellent photographs of prominent bee-keepers—a number of pictures on one card. The likeness of 49 of them are shown on one of the photographs, and 121 on the other. We will send them, postpaid, for 30cts. a card, mailing from the 121 kind first; then after they are all gone, we will send the 49 kind. So those who order first will get the most "faces" for their money. Send orders to the Bee Journal office.

Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Court House in Freeport, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1897. All are cordially invited.
B. KENNEDY, Sec.

New Milford, Ill.

Queens and Queen-Rearing.—If you want to know how to have queens fertilized in upper stories while the old queen is still laying below; how you may safely introduce any queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly; all about the different races of bees; all about shipping queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.; all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know—send for Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing"—a book of over 120 pages, which is as interesting as a story. Here are some good offers of this book:

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Bee-Keeper's Guide—see page 496.

HONEY and BEESWAX MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., July 30.—Some few lots of the n-w crop of white comb has come on the market and sold at 12c. Lots not strictly nice may fail to bring this figure. Very little sale for extracted honey of any kind. Prices range from 5@6c. for white, 4@5c. for amber, and dark 3@4c. Beeswax steady at 26@27c.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 30.—There is a fair demand for extracted and comb honey. We have disposed already of a number of arrivals of fine quality. We quote 11@12c. as the range for choice comb honey; 3@4c. for extracted. Demand is fair for beeswax at 22@25c. for good to choice yellow.

Boston, Mass., July 26.—Fancy new comb, in cartons, 14c.; No. 1, in cartons, 12 to 13c. Extracted, white, 6 to 7c.; light amber, 5 to 5@6c.

Our market is well cleaned up on old honey, and now is coming slowly. The demand is light.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 26.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 8 to 10c.; No. 1, 7 to 8c.; fancy dark, 7 to 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 4@5c. Beeswax, 25 to 27c.

The remnants of old crop honey remaining are not very large, and mostly of common and medium quality, and such is very hard to sell at any price. There has been some new extracted received, but not of the best quality—think it was extracted too soon, as it is thin and watery, and not very salable. The demand is as good as usual at this season. Think we are safe in holding out encouragement to shippers that for the new crop of choice qualities of comb and extracted honey, this market will give them as good results as any other.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c.

New honey, both comb and extracted, is arriving in small quantities. Good authority places California crop at 300 cars. Prices will rule low. California honey selling at 3@4c. for mixt cars of light and amber extracted.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 26.—Fancy white, new, 11 to 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 7 to 8c.; No. 1, dark, 6 to 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c. Beeswax, 24 to 27c.

Few arrivals; new selling fairly well. Old is cleaned up, and moderate amounts of new can now be sold. Ship in crates of, say, 150 pounds, with handles on same, and well secured.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 24.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; No. 1, 10c.; fancy amber, 7c.; fancy dark, 6c.

Our first shipment of new honey just arrived, and selling at 13c. No demand for old honey, but new, we believe, is going to sell fairly well.

St. Louis, Mo., July 27.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 9 to 10@11c.; No. 1, dark, 6 to 8c. Extracted, white, 4@5c.; amber, 4 to 4@5c.; dark, 3@4c. Beeswax, 24 to 24@25c.

Extracted honey in barrels has been selling fairly well for two weeks. We sold 4,500 pounds of amber last week at 4@5c.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 24.—Fancy white 10 to 12c.; No. 1, 9 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c. Beeswax, 25 to 27c.

Fair demand in the jobbing way for grades mentioned above. No demand at all for dark or amber comb honey.

Kansas City, Mo., July 26.—No. 1 white, 12 to 13c.; fancy amber, 11 to 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy dark, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 6 to 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 5@6c.; amber, 4@5c.; dark, 3@4c. Beeswax, 25 to 30c.

San Francisco, Calif., July 21.—White comb, 1-lbs., 7 to 9c.; amber comb, 4 to 6c. Extracted, white, 4@5c.; light amber, 3@4c.; dark tulle, 2@3c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 25@26c.

There is some inquiry, but no special activity to record, it being difficult to get buyers and sellers to agree on terms. Shippers are not disposed to name over 4@5c. for extracted, and they want a fine article at that figure. In a local way slightly better prices are realized, but demand on home account is of slight order.

New York, N. Y., July 29.—Our market is bare of comb honey, and some demand for white at from 10-11c. Market on extracted is rather weak; demand slow of late, and arrivals plenty. We quote: Southern, average common grade, 50c. per gallon; better grades from 55-60c.; California, light amber, 4@4@5c.; white, 5-5@6c. Beeswax remains steady at 26-27c.

Detroit, Mich., July 31.—Fancy white, 11-12c.; No. 1 white, 10-11c.; fancy amber, 9-10c.; No. 1 amber, 8-9c. White, extracted, 5-6c.; amber, 4-5c. Beeswax, 25-26c.

Honey is not selling very brisk just now on account of the fruit.

Albany, N. Y., July 31.—Fancy white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 7@8c.; fancy dark, 6@8c.; white, extracted, 5c.; dark, 4c.

But very little is doing in honey this month. There is a small stock of inferior comb honey on the market, and quite a little extracted. Bees are said to be doing nicely in this section.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 31.—Fancy white, 12@14c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 10@11c.; No. 1 amber, 9@10c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 24@27c.

Demand for extracted honey is nominal, but at fair prices. Comb very slow on account of warm weather.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

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R. A. BURNETT & CO., 163 South Water Street.

New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGLEREN,
120 & 122 W. Broadway.

Kansas City, Mo.

C. C. CLEMONS & CO., 423 Walnut St.

Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & CO., 167 & 169 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

Cleveland, Ohio.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., 80 & 82 Broadway.

St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St

Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & CO.

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BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE, 57 Chatham Street.

Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER S. PUDLER, 162 Massachusetts Ave

Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. McCULLOCH & CO., 380 Broadway.

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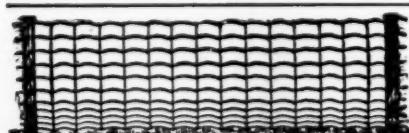
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3 " " Queens 4.00

Select tested queen, previous season's rearing.. 4.00
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About a Pound of BEES in a Two-frame Nucleus,
with any Queen, \$2.00 extra.

Circular free, giving full particulars regarding
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7. Kendall's Horse-Book..... 25c
8. Rural Life..... 25c
9. Ropp's Commercial Calculator..... 25c
10. Foul Brood, by Kohnke..... 10c
11. Silo and Silage, by Prof Cook..... 25c
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Price-List of Sections, Foundations, Veils, Smokers, Zinc, Etc.,
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Have been and are the standard the world over.

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